

## GREEN MOUNTAIN DAY.

## McKinley Receives his Friends From Vermont.

## DISTINGUISHED MEN IN CANTON.

Pilgrims from Down East Arrive in Stark County—The Major Delivers Some More Speeches—Delegations Arrive from Several Other Places as Well.

CANTON, Sept. 11.—The sturdy sons of old Vermont came to town early this morning. In fact they marched up Market street at 9 o'clock, although expected at 10, with sprigs of evergreen in their hats and yellow neckties where every well-regulated necktie should be. There were 108 of them, and when the cheering was over, Major McKinley spoke to them as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Col. Childs, and my fellow-citizens: I give you welcome, generous welcome from an overflowing heart, to my state, my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings and irresponsible to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of President, the state of Vermont gave to me her united vote. (Applause.) The Green Mountain state is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crumpton's Gap, Savage's Station or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty, and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. No one will deny to them a glorious part in achieving the independence of the Colonies. None will question that they did much to check the aggressions of human slavery, and in the final triumph of the Union in the hour of its greatest peril. Nor in our later trials will any one doubt that the example and voice of Vermont have always been potential on the side of justice, honor and right. (Cheers.) Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the result of the elections in Vermont on Sept. 1, but it seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. (Laughter and applause.) They have simply declared what every student of your history must already have discovered, that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever to the tenets of good morals, good politics and good government. (Great applause.) They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the honor of the government, to the maintenance of law and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise and economic system, which has always been our chief pride and source of strength, than at any previous period in our eventful history. (Applause.) The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issues on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free silver orators and organs of Vermont, illy concealed, if they did not positively assert, what is being proclaimed everywhere, that their solicitude is the relief of those who might temporarily profit by a degraded currency, no matter at what sacrifice of the plainest precepts of good morals. In no case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our national and private obligations on the plain, old-fashioned principles of good faith and honesty which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. (Applause.) Practically admitting that the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we will risk this hazardous experiment. Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood, that she will have nothing to do with that fatal experiment. (Great applause and cries of "good; good.") Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make fifty cents worth of silver to pass current as a legal tender one hundred cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant rejection. We can not by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause.) To me the question of free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own; and the question of free silver, a question of public morality, honor and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless national credit. (Applause and cries of "good; good.") Observe the real issues, and it finally resolves itself into that, but will it prevail? No, I answer; forever no. (Cheers.) The American people, as a nation, like those of the state of Vermont, are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. (Applause.) A people that could, as a weak and struggling Confederacy of less than five million inhabitants, emerge from an eight years' war of blight and destruction, and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off its enormous revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the states, aggregating \$135,000,000, or \$27 per capita at the time of its assumption, will not falter at the present temptation. (Cheers and cries of "That's right; good, good.") A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union, and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history, will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value. (Great cheering and cries of "good.") A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of \$2,383,000,000 or \$70 per

capita for our entire population in 1865, will not now, after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek, directly or indirectly, to repudiate one dollar of it or cheapen the coin of payment. (Applause and cries of "good, Major.") A people, I say, who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such unparalleled rapidity, which, it was estimated in 1888, up to that time, they had paid \$128 for every minute of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888, will not now palter, bargain or scheme to defraud any creditor of the government, whoever or wherever he may be. (Tremendous applause and cries of "Good, Hurrah for McKinley!") people who had the satisfaction of seeing that debt reduced to \$385,000,000, on March 3, 1893, at the close of the splendid administration of President Harrison, (applause) will readily and quickly meet both the remainder of the old debt, and all that has been made since, (laughter) and pay it off, principal and interest, in the best money of the world, and recognized by the civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment—(loud applause,) just as President Jackson paid off the last of the revolutionary debt, sixty years or more after the first of it had been contracted. This, my fellow citizens of Vermont, is the faith that the election in your state inspires in me; but that is not all. In that verdict, I see the unalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books. (Great cheering.) Vermont is an agricultural state, but her keen, sagacious and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and its twin sister reciprocity. (Applause and cries of "that's right.") They have profited by experience. They have examined both their stock books and their store books—and they have had plenty of time to do it—(laughter) in the past three years, and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years. The farmers of this country want a protective tariff (applause and cries of "that's right; they do.") and they mean to have it. (Great cheering.) So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide. They are naturally conservative and their muzzling common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to detect the fallacies of free silver just as they have learned the falsity of the fallacies of free trade. (Applause.) Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg; (Applause) the long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants, both in state and national councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character not only of the population you have sent to other states, but of that which you have kept at home. (Applause, and cries of "good.") Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer states as most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grander results. (Cheers.) You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me made at such discomfort and trouble, but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. (Great applause.)

Fellow-citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call, and it will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of "hurrah for McKinley.")

After the handshaking Major McKinley made himself master of ceremonies, and introduced Senator Proctor, Governor Woodbury, Congressman Powers, and Lieut. Gov. Mansur, each of whom spoke for about 5 minutes.

Later in the afternoon delegations arrived from Erie, Pa., and Lorain county, Ohio. At 1:05 Governor Bushnell and staff and Gov. Siffert and staff of Rhode Island put in an appearance.

## WILL SEE M'KINLEY.

Lorain County Delegation Arrive to Canton.

It required two special C. L. & W. trains to convey the Lorain county McKinley delegation to Canton today. The trains arrived at 11:30 and 11:40, respectively, and were transferred to the Ft. Wayne tracks at the M. & C. junction, and the delegates were taken directly to Canton. A delegation of 250 voters from Wellington arrived at 10:30 on a special W. & L. E. train and transferred to Canton Massillon electric railway cars, which had been engaged to convey them to Canton.

## Mr. Camp's Railroad.

The Wooster Republican says: H. B. Camp, of Akron, was a guest at the Yoder today. Mr. Camp says that while he has not given up extending his railroad east through Wooster, yet the silver craze has about knocked out all his expectations of being able to complete his railroad to the West Lebanon coal fields at this time. That the field is regarded favorably is shown by the fact that the Pennsylvania Company now have a corps of engineers making a survey from there through to this city.

## Financial Statement.

The statement of financial affairs of Russell & Co.'s Mutual Benefit Association was as follows Sept. 1, 1896:

Total receipts to date.....\$18,862.22

Expenditures.....18,133.30

Balance in treasury.....\$728.92

CHAS. H. FOX, Sec'y.

Wall paper, all new patterns, at extremely low prices; window shades, curtain poles and fixtures. West Side Variety Bazar.

## GEORGE KOONS'S CASE.

## Startling Testimony for a New Trial.

## WHO SLEW OLD BONNECKA?

The Mysterious Murder of Altoona's Old Miser Comes Up Again in Court—Confessions Which May Free Koons and Farrell from the Charge.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 11.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Henry Bonnecka, an aged miser of Altoona, this county, that occurred in April, 1895, was deepened, Thursday, when the applications of Frank Wilson and James Farrell, the convicted murderers, for new trials, came up for hearing in the county court.

The applications are founded upon after discovered evidence, alleged to be conclusive of the defendants' innocence, and are to the effect that the crime was really committed by Joseph Hildebrandt, who was afterwards imprisoned in the Maryland penitentiary for the attempted robbery of Councilman William Swindell, of Baltimore.

John F. Weyer, warden of the penitentiary, and John Williams, a convict, both testified that Hildebrandt had confessed to them that he had choked the miser to death, and after ransacking the house had secured booty amounting to \$11,000. Fearing arrest, he buried the money under a pile of stones along the Pennsylvania railroad 15 miles east of Johnstown.

Hildebrandt was actuated to make this confession by remorse, and before the warden could hand him over to the officers, he committed suicide by jumping from his workshop window, fracturing his skull on the ground below. This happened in August last, and the Maryland authorities immediately sent the intelligence of the startling confession here.

A knit jacket and match safe, supposed to have belonged to the murdered man, were found in Hildebrandt's possession. No trace of the money was discovered at Johnstown.

The commonwealth's theory is that Hildebrandt was crazed and had imagined himself to be the murderer after reading the newspaper accounts of the conviction of the real murderers. The district attorney called Bruce Donaldson and William Kent, two inmates of the Western penitentiary, who testified that J. E. Bacon, another convict, had confessed to them that he accompanied Farrell and Wilson and was an eye-witness of the assault upon the miser.

About 50 witnesses were heard Thursday. The hearing was continued today. The district attorney has received word from an inmate of Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, who fancies he was the author of the Bonnecka crime.

## WILL TALK POLITICS.

President Blair Will Address Wheeling Employees.

The Toledo Blade says that President A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has been asked by the employees of his company to address them on the political issues at a meeting which will be held at Massillon one day this week. The Wheeling and Lake Erie trainmen and employees are organizing a sound money club and they want their president to be one of the speakers at the first meeting of the organization. Mr. Wm. A. Lynch, of Kenton, among others, will address the meeting. As about 80 per cent of the Wheeling's employees make Massillon their headquarters there this club will represent the entire road.

## Massillon Coal Advanced.

The price of Massillon lump coal in Cleveland will be increased on next Monday from \$3 to \$3.10 a ton. That decision was reached by the retail dealers at a meeting held on Wednesday evening. The advance was occasioned by the increase of the Massillon miners made during the summer. W. R. Gerard, of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, claims that no money has been made by the Cleveland dealers during the summer on Massillon coal and that it was necessary to make an advance to insure against loss. "The extra 10 cents," said he, "goes to the miners."

## Opposed to Admitting Laymen.

COVINGTON, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The German Methodist conference, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan, today voted against admitting both laymen and women.

## Postmaster General Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Postmaster General Wilson leaves Southampton today, returning from Europe.

## Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West. Northwest and Southwest, on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

## SENATOR WELLINGTON.

He May Deliver a Speech in This City.

A joint meeting of the Republican central committee and the finance and the executive committees of the McKinley Club was held in James R. Dunn's office last night. The purpose of this conference was to discuss plans for the opening of the campaign in Massillon and to arrange to attend the big McKinley meeting to be held in Canton, Friday, Sept. 18.

Previous to this event a citizens' meeting will be called and arrangements to visit Canton completed. In all probability a marching club will be organized. It was decided to secure George L. Wellington, United States senator-elect, of Maryland, if possible, to make the opening speech in the city. Senator Wellington will head the Baltimore delegation at Canton next week. Two big meetings will follow, but speakers for these occasions will be secured through the county and state committees.

## MRS. COLON'S LUCK.

## The Death of an Uncle Makes Her Wealthy.

## ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL HEIRS.

Dean Colgan, of the Cathedral at Corning, N. Y., Leaves a Valuable Estate That is to be Divided Between Mrs. Conlon and Her Brother.

Mr. A. P. Conlon, foreman of the automatic department of Russell & Co.'s works, received notice about two weeks ago that he had been appointed one of the administrators of the estate of Mrs. Conlon's deceased uncle, the Rev. Mr. Colgan, who had been a dean in the Catholic church at Corning, N. Y. Mr. Conlon left for that city shortly afterwards and a few days later the following letter, dated at Buffalo, was received by his firm in this city:

"Gentlemen—Herewith is my resignation, to take effect at your convenience. Thanking you most heartily for past favors, I am, yours very respectfully, A. P. CONLON."

Now, although Mr. Conlon himself did not say so, it is known that the estate of the late Mr. Colgan was worth something more than \$100,000, and that Mrs. Conlon and her brother were the only heirs. It has been stated that Mrs. Conlon's share amounts to \$65,000, but as the late Mr. Colgan also willed much of his wealth to churches and kindred societies, it is thought that this is an overestimate. Mrs. Conlon had been in Buffalo previous to Mr. Conlon's departure, and as his duties as administrator of the estate will require his presence in that city a great part of the time, they will probably, for the present at least, make that their home.

Much against their will Messrs. Russell & Co. have accepted Mr. Conlon's resignation. In fact, there was no alternative. Mr. Conlon has always been one of the firm's most faithful and competent employees and his peculiar adaptability to the position he held will make the selection of an equally qualified successor a very difficult matter indeed.

## Gathering at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The Russell Club from Indianapolis were the first arrivals for the notification tonight of Palmer and Buckner. Many other delegations arrived later.

Large crowds have arrived since noon for the notification tonight. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Buckner, assisted by Louisville ladies, held a reception at the Galt house. Fellows, of New York, is here to notify Buckner, and Caffery, of Louisiana, will notify Palmer. Bryan and other members of the national committee are in conference.

A sensation was created on learning that a letter from President Cleveland will be read tonight at the notification meeting.

## Bryan at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Bryan arrived at 6:30. [Thousands] were at the depot to wake him. A reception committee met the train at Leavenworth, but did not wake him. Workingmen enroute to shops insisted on a speech, and as soon as dressed Mr. Bryan spoke at length from a car platform.

## They Can't Muzzle Watson.

TOPEKA, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—All efforts to stop Watson from stumpng this state, denouncing Sewall, have failed. A call has been issued for a convention to nominate Bryan and Watson electors, against the fusionists.

## A Veteran Dead.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Major General James D. Morgan, division commander under Sherman, veteran of the Mexican war and president of the Army of the Cumberland Association is dead, aged 86.

## Narrow Escape of Miners.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—The large shaft and buildings of the Isaac McIntosh Coal Company burned today. Three hundred miners narrowly escaped through the air course.

## Another Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Archibald H. Warren, cotton manufacturer, assigned today. He was an endorser for \$40,000 for Pearce, Atkins & Co., who assigned yesterday.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## MINES AND MINING.

## Inspector Haseltine Makes his Report.

## AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

The Chief Inspector Describes the Increase to the Use of Machines in the Mines—Fifty-two Fatal Accidents Occurred During the Year.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 12.—R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines, has filed with the governor his annual report for the year of 1895. The industrial portion of the report is sub-divided into thirty subjects, each of which is treated in detail. This is followed by the reports of the inspectors made by the members of the department. Then follows lists of mines and quarries, mine owners, their post-office addresses, etc., making in all forty-five sub-divisions of the work performed by the department during the year. Numerous tables have been prepared with a view of making the same subjects more ready of comprehension.

From the statistical portion of the report the year's production of coal is given as 13,683,879 tons, an increase over the preceding year of 1,773,660 tons. By comparing the footings of the table with those of the preceding year it is found that the increase in lump coal is 1,349,231 tons; in nut coal, 113,755, and in pea and slack, 316,874 tons.

The unusual percentage of gain in lump coal is ascribed to the increased use of mining machines and the adoption of improved methods in mining.

In point of production the four leading counties are Jackson, 2,072,339 tons; Perry, 1,789,109 tons; Athens, 1,495,741 tons; andocking, 1,433,741 tons. They occur in the same order as in the report for 1894.

The counties of Athens, Hooking and Perry, which compose the Hooking valley coal field, produced 4,577,594 tons, an increase over the year 1894 of 285,793 tons, a percentage of the whole output of the state of 34 per cent. This is a decrease of 2.1-10 per cent as compared with the preceding year, of 3.7-10 per cent, as compared with 1893, and of 4.1-10 per cent during 1892.

Of the year's production 3,120,456 tons were mined by machinery, an increase of 564,930 tons as compared with 1894. This output is the greatest in the state's history and the gain has been exceeded but once since a record has been kept of the product arising from the source.

Coal mining by machinery is confined to seven counties, a decrease of two—Muskingum and Summit having dropped from the list of the previous year. The greatest production was in docking, which is given at 1,302,398 tons, followed by Athens with 638,708 tons, and Perry, which is given at 708,779 tons. These counties produced 3,650 tons of the machine mined coal, as compared with 306,741 during 1894. Of the remainder 581,216 was produced in Guernsey county.

The average time worked is 156 days as against 132 days during the preceding year. Four hundred and forty-seven hands were employed in operating the machines and 3,374 hands in blasting down and loading the coal after it had been undermined by the machines. Installations were made at the Besse mine, in Athens county, and at Mine No. 15 and Snake Hollow, in Hooking county. There are thirty-one mines in the state equipped with machines in which eighty-two machines are operated by electricity and a like number by compressed air.

There are 1,187 mines in the state—121 employ ten men and upward, and 367 employ a less number. Of the entire number 1,097 were in operation during the year. Of these 382 are large mines, and 715 employing less than ten men are classed as small mines. Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight persons found employment in and about the mines during the year. Of this number 22,416 were miners and 6,582 were day hands, as against 25,163 miners and 6,330 day hands during the year of 1894. In reviewing the summaries of the preceding tables it is found that after deducting from the whole number of miners employed those who were engaged in operating mining machines that there were 18,645 miners employed as pick miners, a decrease of 3,863 as compared with 1894.

It is also found by deducting from the total output of the state the amount of machine-mined coal that 10,563,423 tons were produced by pick mining, an increase as compared with the previous year of 1,308,670 tons. This makes an average yearly production of 566,140 tons of run of mine coal to the individual, a gain of 131,140 tons as compared with 1894 and a loss of 63 tons when compared with 1893.

The year opened with the scale rate of mining at 60c per ton, which continued until May 1st when a general suspension occurred. On the first of June the mines resumed on a 50c basis when continued until Oct. 1st when the scale rate advanced to 55c where it remained during the balance of the year. The report shows that each miner averaged 168 days work from which it will be seen that each miner made a daily average production of 3.35 tons against 2.9 tons in 1894, and compared with 3.5 tons during the year of 1893.

This calculation is based upon run of mine coal. Let of the product be regarded as fine coal, then at 55c per ton the average price for the year, the average daily wages will be found to be \$1.32 during the time that the miners worked, or a total of \$221.76 for the year's labor. This gives an average of \$18.48 per month upon which each miner must support himself and family.

During the year 95 new mines were opened, 90 remained suspended and 57 were exhausted and abandoned. There were 1,953 inspections made by members of the department and 284 permanent improvements were made. 96 sets of scales were tested, 31 of which were found to be inaccurate, 50% of the latter were found to favor the operators. 271 accidents occurred in and around the

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## Big Delegations from Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Thirty car loads of Homestead steel workers left at nine o'clock for Canton to visit McKinley. Two thousand and are in the delegation. This afternoon a larger delegation leaves, composed of the employees of the western lines of the Pennsylvania Company. Colonel Samuel Church will make the address for the visitors.



THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
188 DEWEY BUILDING,  
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.  
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1888.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

The efforts of Populists Allen Cook, of Canton, and Charles Bonnell, of Salem, to discontinue the nomination of J. S. Coxey as the regular nominee of the People's party for Congress, will bear study. Mr. Cook is the fusion candidate of the Populist and Democratic parties for common pleas judge. Mr. Bonnell is the fusion candidate for clerk of the courts in Columbiana county. They were both nominated before Mr. Coxey's name was presented, and having obtained what they were after personally, naturally sought to gain favor with their Democratic allies by bringing about the nomination of a Democrat for Congress. Thus they contributed to the alleged fusion by which Isaac R. Sherwood profits, although Mr. Coxey is entitled to the support of his party. Alas for Coxey! He has spent his substance freely in the cause, and is now stabbed in the back by those that should be his friends.

The director of the Ohio agricultural experiment station adds to the nation's load of grief and care the news that the harlequin cabbage bug has gotten into our midst, feeding upon cabbage, turnips, radishes, cauliflower and other coniferous plants. As the full grown bugs are very difficult to kill on the cabbage without injuring or destroying the plant, two methods may be employed in destroying them in advance of their attack. One way is to place the old cabbage stumps and leaves in piles about the fields in the fall, in order to induce the bugs to take refuge among them, for protection through the winter, when such refuse may be burned or so charred as to kill all bugs that have taken up their abode among them. The other method is to plant out some cruciferous plant that will attract them as soon as they appear in the spring, and when they have collected on these plants spray them with pure kerosene.

A friend, whose business takes him on "the road" a good deal, writes as follows: "I know there are farmers who are out of debt and making a little money right now. I know a man that owns a farm that cost \$3,000. He rents it on shares. Year before last he got \$600 off of it for his share. Last year he said he was sick and could not give it close attention, and only got about \$350 out of it. He doesn't know what he will get this year. There is a fair corn crop and price will probably be about what it was last year. A man down in Kentucky, I was told, put out 75,000 cabbages, and twelve acres of potatoes. The cabbages came on and would not sell, so he turned the hogs on them. The potatoes came on and he tried to sell them but could not get enough to pay for the hauling, so he turned the hogs on to the potatoes. Now he is mad because he can't sell the hogs and is going to vote for Bryan."

#### MR. LYNCH'S POSITION.

One of the most masterly sound money arguments of the many prepared this year, was that of Mr. Wm. A. Lynch, delivered the other day in Canton. THE INDEPENDENT has purposely refrained from making use of any considerable portion of the remarks, as it is hoped that he will soon give a Massillon audience the pleasure of hearing the same address. Mr. Lynch's association with the Democratic party for many years has made his position one of unusual importance, and his commanding influence thus thrown upon the side of honesty has naturally called forth the venom of the small fry Democratic organs, to whom regularity is everything and integrity nothing. It would be an insult to Mr. Lynch's intelligence to congratulate him upon his present affiliation with the Republican party. As a man of affairs and a man of conscience there was only one thing for him to do and he did it. He knows what the consequences of change to a silver standard would be. Take the railroad company of which he is president, for example. It is only one of many similarly situated. Its bonds, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, are payable in gold. The fares it is permitted to charge are limited by law. Suppose now that the era of the 63-cent dollar were to be introduced. Instantly the receipts of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company would be cut in two, while the outstanding obligations of the company would remain the same. Such a condition could only mean bankruptcy and ruin, and idleness for a considerable class. And what earthly good would have been accomplished. Mr. Lynch is not the man to grieve much over the censure of newspapers whose owners know and declare that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is wrong while advocating with loud acclaim this pernicious doctrine. Within six months these same vociferous partisans will be seeking his support.

## A NEW FESTIVAL ERA

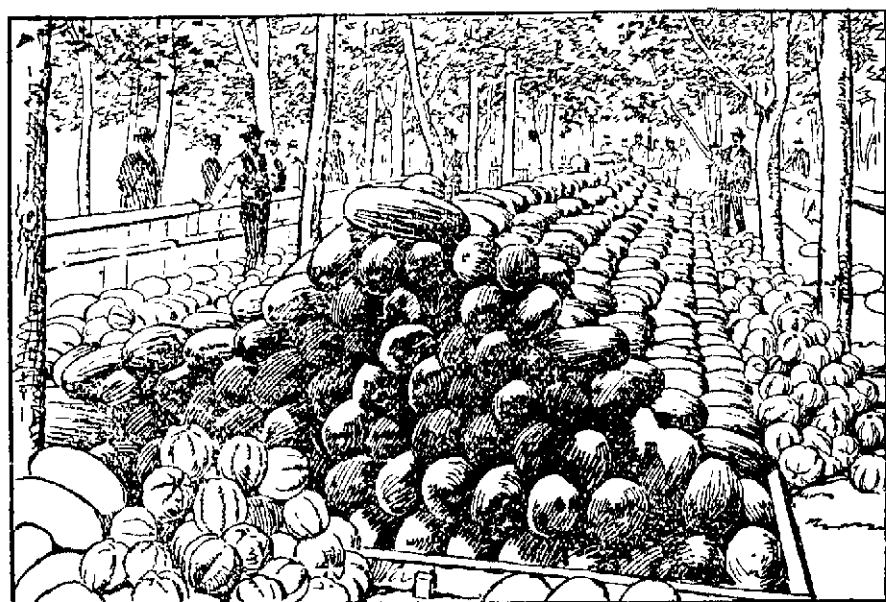
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT HAS LED TO IT.

The Fruit and Flower Feast—Peach Day. Apple Day—Potato Day—A Carnival For King Corn—The Rabbit Hunt For Thanksgiving Day.

[Special Correspondence.]  
ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 8.—Discontent with the old established ways has caused in the west some odd features in amusements that are at once strange and interesting. They are the result of a desire for the novel and attractive, and they fill the requirements. A new fashion in fairs has arisen that is as odd as the conditions that led to it. When the price of horses was by the coming of the bicycle diminished until it became a thing for ridicule, the farmers could not be induced to go to the county fair. They would not take their live stock, for they had not attempted to produce any that was of a high order. Having nothing to show, they remained at home. Then came the autumn festivals, which have this year reached their full perfection. They are the great amusement features of the west, and their attractiveness is entirely deserved.

To make one of the festivals a success a whole community must unite in it. It means weeks of preparation and much expense. It is usually based on some distinguishing feature of the vicinity's productions and is, in a way, an advertisement of the same. But this is a secondary matter, and the people who are interested only want a crowd in the city, and they get it.

Flowers and fruits are the inspiration of the new order. The resources of the communities are drawn upon generously. The first in age is the watermelon day of eastern Colorado, which is each year observed with increasing interest. It has its headquarters at Rocky Ford, in the heart of the irrigated region, and where thousands of acres are devoted to the juicy melon. On the appointed day there is seen heaped high behind wide tables a pile of hundreds on hundreds of the biggest, juiciest and sweetest melons that the farmers can gather, and to distribute them are ranged a score of strong young men, each armed with a huge cleaver, to slice up the fruit. On special trains come the people until there is present a throng that fills the grove. Everybody eats melon, and everything is free. All day the cleavers flash, and at night there is only a vast



BEFORE THE FEAST.

spread of rinds to show what an onslaught has been made. Many come a hundred miles to see the fete, and it is growing in importance as a distinctive festival.

The newest of the displays is "sun-flower day," which was observed in great splendor this summer at Colorado Springs. The decorations were all of this blossom of the plains, and the great yellow and black disks made a most effective ornament for the occasion. The gayly bedecked carriages that are seen in the parade that is a feature of the festival would be a credit to the gayest fete of the old world. New conceits have been added to the original design until the celebration extends over several days and is the scene of a mighty gathering of visitors.

The ranchmen have no notion of being outdone by their more favored brethren and have inaugurated a "peach day" that is unique in many ways. The fruit is given out to all, and there are some speeches to make the visitors remember the occasion. All the farmers contribute to the supplies of the feast. But this is not all the variety. One is astonished to find at what length the idea may be carried. In the irrigated region comes "potato day," at which there are potatoes baked, fried, boiled and stewed for the visitors, with plenty of relishes on the side to make them palatable. Potato chips by the bushel are heaped up, and every one is urged to fill his mouth and his pocket.

A little later the apple is ripe, and "apple day" is the occasion for another gathering of those who are enjoying these new styles in autumn festivals. Next comes corn, and a veritable carnival is indulged in at Atchison, Kan., where this festival was started. Not only are there decorations of corn in the stalk and in the ear, but there is one night in which the young folks roam the streets, pelting all passers with the kernels. The next day the pavements are like the floor of a mill with the bushels of grain that has been thrown and crushed during the fun.

But this is not the end. When the cooler days are at hand, the festivals take on a commercial aspect, and then come the "feast of mountain and plain," the "priests of Pallas," the "veiled prophets" and the other gayeties that can be seen only in a large city. The preparations for these begin early in the summer and are very costly, but they repay the originators in the influx of visitors that follows. Floral decorations are attempted in these, too, but the

flowers are of paper, and the colored lights make up for the lack of reality.

The long procession of festivals is ended at Thanksgiving by the big rabbit hunt of the foothills, when the homes of the fertile cottontails are raided and thousands of the fleet creatures are killed in a day to be sent to the poor of some adjoining city.

By this series of festivals the amusements of the west have been revolutionized and the old time fair has been made a thing of the past. They show that the tendency of the west is toward something original as well as odd in its amusements and mark a new era in the public fetes and celebrations of the time. The participants enter into the spirit of these holidays with a zeal quite unknown to the days of the county fair, because more people can have a part in the doings. Unique and of real utility, the western festivals have come to stay and will make their way eastward to succeed the fairs and expositions that there are yet in vogue.

C. M. HARGER.

#### FALL FASHION MODELS.

Changes Noticeable In Materials and Sleeves.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—I think that those who expect to see any very striking new styles, at any rate for autumn, will be disappointed, for the new models are so near like those of the past spring that, barring the size and shape of the sleeves, no one would notice the difference, provided the gown looked new. The materials, however, differ from the others in being very fuzzy and woolly on the surface. There is an almost limitless line of chevrons, light and heavy in quality, and in very restful and pleasing tints and colors. There are some with light grounds and these crossed and recrossed with dark colors, generally rich and warm. These lines form the plaid and in nine cases out of ten have the little curls of wool all along. In the fourth case the lines are plain, but between them there are dozens of little tufts and dots of the darker color. Sometimes these green dots are woven of red and black, or green, blue or yellow forming the dots, mixed all ways with the black or dark brown or blue, if they are employed instead of black. Others have broken lines, with indistinct plaids under the tufted lines. Some have broken plaids, where all the darker threads appear to have been dropped and mixed together promiscuously. These are the three handsomest and



BEFORE THE FEAST.

most refined of all the new chevrons, though chevrons is never anything but genteel.

For fall and perhaps for winter the models are more quiet than striking. One mode showed a chevron in broken line plaid in fawn and dull green. The bottom of the skirt was slashed and the slashes filled in with a ruffle of checked sarah in russet and green. The basque was slashed also, but the turrets were not filled in. There was a vest of the sarah in which the basque was stitched. Plain bone buttons finished the basque and skirt. The whole costume was a



AUTUMN MILLINERY.

model of quiet taste. Another style had folds set around the bottom, made of the same chevron, set on the straight. This was dull indigo blue over gray.

Have I said anything lately about new bonnets? If I have, I will say some more. If not, these few words will give a faint idea of what we may expect. There are any number of hats of braided felt and felt stamped and pressed into scallops and fancy shapes. There is no limit to the different shapes of hats. They are all more or less fantastic. If they are trimmed with flowers, ribbon or chiffon or feathers, they always border on the grotesque. Imagine pannies five inches across. Think of one hat shaped like a broken basket full of purple satin roses and yellow velvet pannies mixed, and the whole surmounted by a scrubby looking curled cock's plume. One handsome upturned brim held a mass of scarlet satin poppies mingled with black silk muslin and a tuft of plumes at the side. Not all are quite so silly, but the most of them are.

OLIVE HARPER.

## WOMEN IN THE FIELD

ON CAPE BRETON THEY STAND SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE MEN.

A Bit of Old World Life in a British Province—Half Worked Farms—Nova Scotia Suffering From Emigration to the States.

[Special Correspondence.]

SIDNEY, C. B., Sept. 5.—The haying season has just closed on Cape Breton island, and the tourists from the States who visited Nova Scotia a week ago were treated to a bit of old world life as the Intercolonial railway whirled them through the province. All along the line of the railway women and men stood side by side in the fields and raked the hay. Working together, they loaded it on a two wheeled cart, and the man led the horse and cart to the barn, while the women went back to rake together more of the fragrant heaps.

In many of the fields were shelters, or "barracks," under which the hay was gathered for a time. They were like four cornered pagodas, with movable roofs, and they stood 50 yards apart,



BRAS D'OR LAKES.

some filled out into solid structures, and some hollow, their roofs near the ground, and the four supporting poles standing out against the sky. The barns at best were small affairs, not like the big, generous barns you will see on the farms of Vermont or Virginia.

Hay is the chief field product of Cape Breton island. The oat crop is next. But both are subordinate to the cod and mackerel fishing interests, and these in turn are of less importance today than the crop of sportsmen who come here to fish for trout and salmon or to shoot partridges and caribou. The caribou are few, but the partridges are plenty, and there have been more salmon in the streams this summer than ever before. It is unfortunate that the same good account cannot be given of the cod and mackerel fishing on the coast. The coast fisheries have fallen off nearly 75 per cent in the last ten years, I am told. In this experience Nova Scotia is matching New England, and the seine is responsible for the misfortune of both.

The salmon are better preserved, because the game laws are enforced more strictly than they ever were. No salmon may be caught from Aug. 15 to March 1, except with fly in the month of February. Trout may not be taken between Oct. 1 and April 1, and foreigners may not fish at all without an angler's permit and may not kill in one day more than 12 bass, pike or perch or 20 trout, and they may not sell or export any of these.

The fishing season does not close with the season of open navigation. These broad lakes freeze over in winter so that men drive with sleighs on the surface of the lake from Grand Narrows to St. Peter's. In this season the fisherman cuts a hole in the ice and with a bit of brush to shelter him fishes for cod. Most of the fish are shipped to Montreal, where they bring a good price.

The northern part of Cape Breton island is a good farming country. Yet the people of the island are not prosperous. They say emigration is responsible for most of their troubles. Very few families in this country but have a closer tie with the United States in a brother, a son or a daughter, gone to seek a fortune.

"It's just this way," said a tavern keeper, lamenting the unprosperous condition of his people, in conversation with a little group in his tiny office. "The good farming land is mostly taken, but it isn't worked. On most of the farms there's nobody left but the old folks, and they can't work a farm all by themselves. So they just let what will grow and make what harvest they can. All the young people have gone to the States looking for a fortune. Wages there are twice as high as here. A laborer here doesn't get more than \$1 a day. But, then, \$1 here is worth \$2 in the States, so they're no better off. And most of them, when they go to the States, are strong and hearty and willing, and they overwork. So they break down after a time. I've seven brothers in the States, and they're not so well off as they would have been if they had staid here."

This disposition of the young people to turn away is an evil which has thwarted the efforts of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell to improve the condition of the people near her husband's estate at Baddeck. She brought teachers from Boston to start a school at Baddeck and to train native teachers to take up the work after a time. But as fast as the young people learn they are off to the States, and so the Boston teachers are still at Baddeck. They stay through the summer months and go back to Boston in the fall. The Nova Scotia winter is too severe for them.

Once the women of Cape Breton island made carpets and before that made all their own linen, cultivating the flax, treating and spinning it and weaving it into fine white cloth for table use and for clothing. Some of the fishermen's wives still make carpets, but the spinning wheel is silent in the Cape Breton cottages, and the good wives of Cape Breton buy their cloth, half linen, half cotton, from the trading places at the little towns which are scattered over the island. Much of the picturesqueness of the

island has gone from it never to return. But there are the fishing and the shooting, and there are the beautiful Bras d'Or lakes, to say nothing of the capacious bathtub, for I hold that to a wanderer among country hotels a bathtub with hot and cold water on tap is almost as attractive as a moonlight night on the strait of Canso or a trip on the little puffing steamer which leaves Grand Narrows twice a day for quaint old Baddeck.

About Grand Narrows and Baddeck the population of the island is almost all Scotch. In the Grand Narrows district, where there are 346 people, there are 295 McNeils, and a pretty time they have distinguishing one from the other. A man's occupation is not enough, and the color of his hair is not a satisfactory identification. A man is known more often by a nickname than by his baptismal title, and many a man is known through the district as "Tom McNeil, the son of Longshore John McNeil," or something equally descriptive, which moves me to relate a story of an actual occurrence in a western newspaper office some years ago. The telephone bell rang and a voice said:

"I want Mr. Hicks."

"Which Mr. Hicks?" said the office boy.

"Mr. William Hicks."

"Which Mr. William Hicks?"

"Mr. William E. Hicks."

"Which Mr. William E. Hicks?"

"Why, Mr. William E. Hicks who used to work on the Chicago Tribune."

"Which Mr. William E. Hicks who used to work on the Chicago Tribune?"

"The man that rides a bicycle around town."

"Oh!" said the boy. "You mean Bicycle Hicks."

For so it had been necessary to distinguish one Mr. Hicks from the other.

GRANT HAMILTON.

#### MONEY IN LONDON.

What It Will Do and What It Will Not In the World's Metropolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The farthing in London is really a useful coin. There are many things you can get for it—milk enough to do for the breakfast of two people, thread, needles, pins, matches, soap, bluing, candy, pickles and so on. Little children go off on a hurrah, so to speak, with a farthing. They can get candy, or two apples, or taffy for it. It is about the size of an American cent and possesses half its face value, but its purchasing power is more than double. It is the lowest coin in English currency.

Altogether the purchasing power of money is greater in England than it is in America. Of course, if you come over to London to live in big style it will cost you much the same as it does at home, but if you settle down to stay here and to live quietly you will find you can live ever so much cheaper.

Rent is lower in the first place. In the neighborhood of Russell square, W. C., you can get a house for 100 guineas a year. This neighborhood is a very good one, and the houses are fine and large and have stables at the back. For the same houses in New York you would have to pay at least \$250 a month. This difference seems incredible, but I know what I am talking of. The London houses of which I speak compare very favorably both for location and comfort with the best of the houses that lie on Thirty-fourth street between Sixth and Eighth avenues. According to this showing the difference in the year's rent is as the difference between \$525 and \$3,000.

Of course, there are ultra swell locations in London where I suppose the rent is as high or nearly as high as it is in New York. And, again, living in hotels is very dear because of the tips and extras.

If an American tells you that living in London costs him as much as living in New York, you may depend upon it that he either puts on ultra style or that he doesn't know the ropes. If you are knocking around seeing the sights and life of London, a sovereign in your pocket is as good as a \$10 bill would be in the big town on our side of the pond. Yet if you put on style in London, you have to pay dearly for it. For instance, you are taxed for every man-servant you keep—two guineas, I think. You are taxed for armorial bearings. You must pay for the privilege of having a crest on your carriage. If you are Mr. Muggins of Goshawk, Mich., who has made his pile, and you wish to prove satisfactorily to the world that your ancestors were living away back in the glacial period, you must pay for that pleasure. To sum up, in London you must pay for the putting on of airs.

While in one way money has more power in London than it has in New York, in another way it hasn't near the power—I mean in the way of helping you on socially. It will do a great deal for you, to be sure, but it isn't the almightiness that it has at home. Here you will be asked to the best houses if people believe that you have talent. All you have to do is to turn up looking neat and clean. You may not have your cab fare, but that doesn't matter. The power that has caused these people to invite you is not the power of money. And if you had all the wealth imaginable and were vulgar or stupid, these people wouldn't be bothered with you.

Now, I defy any one to tell me that a hard up man could move in the smart set in New York just because he was known to be talented. Why, he could no more do it than he could fly to the moon. He would have to be able to hold his own in the vulgar money sense.

I know men in London who can hardly pay their room rent, and still they can go almost anywhere they wish.

Yes, money in London has more purchasing power than it has in New York, but it isn't the soul crushing power. Another thing about the money in London is that it is very largely gold. You don't often see paper. In fact, shopkeepers see it so little that they are chary about changing a bank note.

BART KENNEDY.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—London at 2 p. m. cables ¼ to ¾ higher. American market steady, opening a fraction off from yesterday's close. Some are inclined to believe the market is near the top, and that considerable decline is likely this month. The New Orleans situation unfavorable. Bank failures cause run on other banks. However, the exchange situation promises further importation of gold, and the bank statement today shows increase in reserve, resulting from gold arrivals.

Manhattan net earning improving as result of economies. Northwest freight war will be ended if the Great Western agrees to arrangements made yesterday. The further sensational break in English consols to 109½ and a drop in English rails is owing to export, and the future question may assume a graver aspect, leading to complications with other countries. Stock rallied just before the close, but could not hold. Close a little below the opening.

Bank statement: Reserve increased \$539,375.00; loans decreased \$371,600.00; specie increased \$2,580,000.00; legal deposits decreased \$2,580,000.00; deposits decreased \$1,411,500.00; circulation increased \$732,000.00.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Wheat opened steady, but was not very active for the first hour, but afterward got strong and advanced to 60½ for December and 64½ for May. The exports were 3,799,000 bushels, the largest since 1893. The exports last week were 3,969,000. These large exports and the bullish Government report has caused the steady advance in wheat. The Minneapolis cars were 555 and Detroit 598 cars, a total of 1,153 cars against 1,129 last year. The Argentine shipments were none against 198,000 last year. Corn and oats opened strong and act in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were dull and unchanged.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

|                             | open | high | low  | close |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| American sugar.....         | 114½ | 116  | 114½ | 114½  |
| Canada Southern.....        | 49½  | 49½  | 49½  | 49½   |
| U. S. & C.....              | 68½  | 69½  | 68½  | 68½   |
| Chicago gas.....            | 50½  | 61½  | 49½  | 50½   |
| General electric.....       | 27½  | 27½  | 27½  | 27½   |
| Lake Shore.....             | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | 144½  |
| Louisville & Nashville..... | 41½  | 41½  | 40½  | 40½   |
| Northwestern.....           | 97½  | 98½  | 97½  | 98    |
| Western Union.....          | 89½  | 91½  | 89½  | 89½   |
| St. Paul.....               | 76½  | 77½  | 76½  | 76½   |
| American Tobacco.....       | 64½  | 64½  | 64½  | 64½   |

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, steady, \$2.50@3.45; cattle, slow but steady; beefs \$3.10@5.15; sheep, dull.

|                 | Open | High | Low  | Close |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Wheat.....      | 63½  | 64½  | 63½  | 64½   |
| Dec.....        | 60½  | 60½  | 60½  | 60½   |
| May.....        | 19   | 19½  | 19   | 19    |
| Dec.....        | 21½  | 21½  | 21½  | 21½   |
| May.....        | 24½  | 24½  | 24½  | 24½   |
| Dec.....        | 6 60 | 6 67 | 6 57 | 6 67  |
| Jan.....        | 3 87 | 3 40 | 3 37 | 3 40  |
| Jan.....        | 3 60 | 3 60 | 3 60 | 3 60  |
| Cash Wheat..... | 21½  |      |      |       |
| Dec.....        | 15½  |      |      |       |
| Jan.....        | 5 72 |      |      |       |
| Dec.....        | 3 22 |      |      |       |

TOLLEDO, Sept. 12.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 63½.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 12, 1896.

| GRAIN MARKET.                |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Wheat, per bushel (old)..... | 60            |
| Wheat (new).....             | 55            |
| Rye, per bushel.....         | 34-35         |
| Oats.....                    | 16-18         |
| Corn.....                    | 28-30         |
| Barley.....                  | 45            |
| Wool.....                    | 8-12-15       |
| Flax Seed.....               | 31-00         |
| Clover Seed.....             | 24-00         |
| Timothy Seed.....            | 31-10-35      |
| Brass, per 100 lbs.....      | 70            |
| Midland, per 100 lbs.....    | 80            |
| Hay (old).....               | \$10 00-12 00 |
| Hay (new).....               | \$6 00-8 00   |

| PRODUCE.                       |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Choice Butter, per lb.....     | 12½-14       |
| Eggs, per dozen.....           | 12           |
| Lard, per pound.....           | 20-25        |
| Hams, per lb.....              | 10           |
| Shoulders.....                 | 06           |
| Sides.....                     | 8            |
| Cheese, per lb.....            | 11-25-10     |
| White beans, per bushel.....   | 20-25        |
| Potatoes, new.....             | 20           |
| Onions.....                    | 40-50        |
| Apples, new.....               | 50-75        |
| Peaches, per bushel.....       | 8-10         |
| Evaporated apples, choice..... | 18-20 apiece |
| Chickens, live.....            | 12           |
| Chickens, spring, dressed..... | 12           |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....   | 4-6          |
| Salt, per barrel.....          | 63-61        |



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Wright's Cerebr. Tea cures constipation, sick headache, 25c at druggists.

Preserving kettles, granite and white lined porcelain, cheaper than common tin kettles, at West Side Variety Bazar.







## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. C. Doering, of Cleveland, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Markel have returned from Wheeling.

Mrs. Louis Shauf has returned from Cleveland, where she has been visiting her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schultz and Miss Kate Axel have returned from Cleveland.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold its next session at Crystal Spring, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Train No. 37 on the Big Four railway was canvassed on Friday and a straw vote resulted in 480 for McKinley and 20 for Bryan.

The new addition to the postoffice is nearly completed and the employees expect to be utilizing this space within a very short time.

John Paul has resigned as drum major of the Harmonia band. Mr. Paul has served three years efficiently, but business prevents him from serving longer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle, of Wilmet, have taken up their residence at 115 East Main street. Mr. Spidle will teach the Riverside school the coming year.

Miss Carrie Lape, of Mansfield, is spending a few weeks with Miss Cassler, before going to Utica, N. Y., where she will accept a position as teacher in the conservatory of music.

A horse driven by Wm. Lavers was struck by a South Erie street car this afternoon in front of the opera house. The horse sustained slight injuries and the buggy was slightly damaged.

Adam Jenior was at work in the Miller Hill mine, Friday afternoon, when a portion of the roof became loosened and fell, striking him on the head and face, inflicting several very painful but not serious cuts and bruises.

The Navarre Times says that on Sunday a young man from Massillon was attacked by a dog in the eastern part of town, and was bitten on the leg. The young man hastily made his way to Dr. Shetler's where he had the wound cauterized and dressed.

Mr. Johan Ripple died at the home of his mother, Mrs. N. C. Ripple, on Washington avenue, at the age of 34 years and 11 months. Mr. Ripple has been an invalid for twenty-two years. Funeral from the house at 2 p. m., and at St. Paul's church at 2:30 p. m.

The funeral of John Kneip was conducted from St. Mary's Catholic church this morning, under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. branch No. 4. The pallbearers were: John Kohl, F. Prantz, John Trappesser, Sylvanus Royer, Frank Seiler and Frederick Forster.

Henry Pabian desires to state that while the Massillon and Canton base ball teams have consolidated and will use his park, he is not connected with the club in any other capacity. Ray Markel, he says, is the manager of the team and all arrangements for games must be made with him.

In all probability Reed & Company's glass works will resume on or about October 1. The repairs have been completed and tested and have proven satisfactory. All that delays a general resumption now is the wage question. The manufacturers will likely adjust this matter within the next few days.

The Harmonia band concert given in the park, last night, was undoubtedly the best given by that organization this summer. The park and streets were thronged with people and several numbers were heartily encored. During the programme a young lady presented Director Puerger with a beautiful bouquet.

The first regular meeting of the Isabella club for the coming winter will be held at the home of Mrs. Ella Shoemaker on Tuesday afternoon, September 15, at 2 o'clock. The annual election of officers will occur and an outline for the study of the play, Henry VI, will be presented. A full attendance of the members is requested.

Only a few of the many thousands of campaign pamphlets which Joseph Grapevine received recently are left, and they will soon be gone if the present demand continues. People from miles around who had heard of these books through this paper came or sent for a set, and the converts these little campaigners have made are innumerable.

The musical programme will be made a feature of the opening of the new Armory on the evening of September 24. The Military band orchestra of ten pieces has been engaged for the occasion and is now engaged in rehearsing a programme arranged by Director Frank Boos such as has never before been heard in this city.

The Rev. Frank M. Corl, the recently appointed pastor of the United Brethren church, received the members of his congregation and his Pythian brothers in the main room of the church Friday evening. After he had shaken each of his friends by the hand, Mr. Corl made a brief and appropriate address. The occasion was a very pleasant one in every respect.

The theatre-going public, which has suffered greatly in the past few years through the negligence of the stage hands and the custom to hold the curtain down until the last seat is sold, will bear with pleasure of the new arrangement at the Armory. The managers announce that the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock on all occasions, and the play will be played as advertised whether there be a thousand or a dozen persons present.

W. F. Arnold's 3-year-old filly, Dessie K., won a remarkable race at Salem on Friday afternoon. She was entered in the 2:30 pace, though eligible to slower races, and every heat in five was finished under 2:25. Dessie K. was driven by Dick Price, of this city, and won the last three heats, winning a purse of \$200. Horsemen who witnessed the race say that the filly is undoubtedly one of the fastest in the state. The fastest heat was paced in 2:21 1/4 and the best time made by any 3-year old in the United States this summer was 2:14 3/4. Mr. Arnold has been congratulated at every hand and has several very flattering offers for his horse by wire, which, however, were refused. Time: 2:24 1/4, 2:24 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:33, 2:24 1/4.

## COUNTY SEAT MATTERS.

### General Coxe's Nomination Papers Filed.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FAIR.

Plenty of Speed Contests—East Greenville's Budget—They Want to Hear from the Benedicts—Bollivar People Making Lots of Cider Now.

CANTON, Sept. 10.—The nomination of Jacob S. Coxe as Populist candidate for congress in the Eighteenth district has been certified to the secretary of the county board of elections...J. S. Sweaney, of Canton, assigned yesterday to J. S. Harding. The assets and liabilities are estimated at \$600, respectively. Appraisement has been ordered in the estate of Joseph Mandru...The fall of Louis Fete, of Louisville, has been filed for probate...Marriage licenses have been granted to George Kettering and Lizzie Clark, of Massillon, and Thomas Chambers and Catherine McNulty, of Alliance.

SEE WANTS THE LEASE CANCELLED. A petition was filed in common pleas court, Thursday morning, by Lawyers Eggert and McLaughlin, of Massillon, wherein Mrs. Martha J. Hoover, of Canal Fulton, asks that a lease on her farm now held by George Simmons, a coal operator, be cancelled, the latter having failed to carry out the terms of the lease.

THE COUNTY FAIR. Entries to the races at the Stark county fair will close on Sept. 14th at 11 p. m. Records made on that day do not bar. The speed programme at the fair is as follows:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.  
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